MEETING OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The Entomological Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was formed last year into the Entomological Sub-Section of Section B of the A. A. A. S., and will therefore hold no separate meetings hereafter. It will meet with the Association at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, 17th August, 1881, at 10 a. m. All persons interested are invited to attend its meetings and participate in its discussions.

B. Pickman Mann, Secretary. Jno. G. Morris, President.

ON THE APHIDIDÆ OF FLORIDA, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

(Paper No. 1.)

BY WM. H. ASHMEAD, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

In the April number of the Canadian Entomologist I described a new Aphis affecting *Pinus australis* belonging to the Section *Lachnini.*

Having been studying the Aphididae of Florida for the past two years, a quantity of new material has accumulated on my hands, representing nearly all the known North American genera.

This I now propose bringing to the notice of the Entomological world, at the same time giving a list of all the known North American species in a series of short papers, through the columns of the Can. Ent.

I desire to express my thanks to my friend, Mr. Allen H. Curtiss, of this city, and to Dr. A. W. Chapman, of Apalachicola, for assistance in determining the plants upon which these feed. In classification I shall follow Prof. Cyrus Thomas.

Section Lachnini.

Genus *Lachnus*, Illiger.

The species of this genus already described from North America are as follows :

1. L. salicicola, Uhler.
   Syn. Aphis salicti, Harris.
2. L. dentatus, LeBaron.
3. L. caryae, Harris.
4. L. strobi, Fitch.
5. L. laricifex, Fitch.
6. L. abietis, Fitch.
7. L. alnifoliae, Fitch.
8. L. quercifoliae, Fitch.
9. L. salicelis, Fitch.
10. L. longistigma, Monell.
11. L. australi, Ashmead.

To these I add the following :

12. LACHNUS QUERCICOLENS, n. sp.

Wingless female.—Length .05 inch. Ovate. Reddish, becoming brown with age. Vertex of head brown ; beak reaching to middle coxae, reddish at base, yellowish in middle and brown at tip ; antennae 7-jointed, reaching to honey tubes, whitish, basal joint reddish, joints annulated at tip with black, apical joint short, black ; honey tubes almost obsolete, as wide as long, whitish ; style hardly visible, whitish, pubescent ; legs pubescent, posterior pair dark brown or black, middle and anterior pair reddish yellow, feet infuscated.

Winged individual.—Length .05 inch. Same as apterous female excepting abdomen is lighter in color, middle femora and coxae dark brown, and wings hyaline, with the stigma and veins green.

This species was found early in February, feeding on the under surface of the leaves of the live oak, *Quercus virens*. Winged specimens, however, were not taken until April.

Genus *Phyllaphis*, Koch.

The only species so far known belonging to this genus is

1. Phyllaphis fagi, Linn.

To this I now add

2. PHYLLAPHIS NIGER, n. sp.

Wingless female.—Length .05 inch. Ovate and of a shining black color. Head broad, nearly as long as wide, slightly arcuate in front and with two longitudinal depressions on vertex.

Beak long, reaching beyond hind coxæ, black at base, but becoming reddish towards tip and slightly pubescent ; antennae 7-jointed, situated very widely apart and not on tubercles, brownish in color with the terminal joint very minute ; metathorax a broad, smooth, shining, convex plate ; abdomen wider than long, sides flattened to honey tubes, slightly pubescent ; honey tubes black, almost obsolete, as wide as long ; style not visible, anus pubescent ; legs dark brown, approaching black, pubescent, posterior pair long.

This, in some respects anomalous Aphis, was detected feeding on a tender shoot of the willow oak, *Quercus phellos*, variety *laurifoliæ*. No winged specimens could be found.

The broad head, slightly pubescent abdomen and other characters would seem to exclude it from the genus *Lachnus*. I have therefore placed it provisionally in *Phyllaphis* genus, to which it seems most closely allied.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF TROCHILIUM.

BY HERMAN STRECKER.

Trochilium Grande, n. sp.—General appearance of *T. Ceto (Melittia Cucurbitæ* Harr.) but very much larger, expanding 1¾ inches.

Antennæ blackish. Palpi reddish orange. Head white in front, dark lustrous greenish gray on top. Collar red. Thorax above dark greenish same as top of head. Abdomen red, each segment outwardly edged with black. Beneath whole body reddish orange; on the abdomen a row of black ventral spots. Posterior legs heavily clothed with red hair, accompanied by a narrow ridge of black, above, towards the abdomen; tibial spurs black edged with white hair inwardly. Fore and middle legs red, tarsi black and white ringed.

Primaries. Upper surface same dark silky gray as back of thorax. Secondaries transparent, broadly fringed on exterior edge with same color as primaries; some orange hairs at abdominal margin and base of wing.

Under surface. Primaries shining orange red shading somewhat into gray towards exterior margin. Fringe gray. Secondaries as on upper surface, but with some red scales along costa. ♂

Hab. Texas.

Allied to *Desmopoda Bombiformis*, Feld., *Trochilium Astarte*, Westw., but still more closely to our smaller indigenous species *T. Ceto*, above alluded to, and to a species from Mexico lately described by Hy. Edwards as *Melittia Gloriosa;* this latter differs from all those mentioned in having opaque hind wings.

As the description of Hübner's genus Melittia, in which the Americans place *Ceto*, is much too vague and uncertain ("The fore wings partly, the hind wings entirely transparent; the feet very thickly haired.") I have preferred to adopt Prof. Westwood's infinitely better determined genus *Trochilium*.

May 4th, 1881.

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NOTES ON AEGERIA PINI.

BY D. S. KELLICOTT, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The description of this moth on page 7 of this volume was drawn from a single female specimen and that not in good condition. I have this season secured fresh examples of both sexes; from these I note some additions and corrections to the previous account.

The male is smaller than the female but of similar ornamentation. The antennæ are fimbricate; the hoary hairs towards the base are nearly equal in length to the diameter of the joint on which they stand. The fourth abdominal ring bears an orange band on the posterior half in the female; it occupies nearly the entire width of the ring in the male. The black of the upper side of the abdomen is continued in the tail fringe. As regards the color of the head, the vertex in one female was black, in one black with a few orange hairs, in another the orange equals the black; it is orange in all the males seen; the under side of first joint of palpi is orange. There are a few orange scales on the coxæ of the first pair, and an oblique tuft of same color on inner side of fore tibiæ; these marks occur in both sexes. In some examples there are a few orange scales or hairs on top of thorax, especially on the inner edge of shoulder covers.

It seems worthy of note that the specimens hatching in confinement, and so not having used their wings in flight, have the hind wings sparsely covered with scales, as in the case of the newly hatched *sesia*. These scales fall off easily, but appear to be retained more firmly than in the former cases with which I am acquainted. An apparently full grown larva brought in July 15, 1880, gave a pupa May 19 and an imago July 2, from which I conclude that the larva does not transform until two years old. The moths appeared ten days later in 1880 than in 1881.